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TIRES OF YOUNG WIFE.

Uncle Dan Overmyer is Seeking Legal Separation.

Readers of this paper will doubtless recall the manner Uncle Dan Overmyer, a prosperous farmer residing near Monterey, Ind., took to secure a wife. He inserted a want advertisement in the Rochester Sentinel and the inducements the well-to-do tiller of the soil placed upon his hook while angling in the matrimonial sea attracted many who were willing. Among other things Overmyer's proposal, which was widely copied in newspapers of the state, was to the effect that "the lady must not be too old—any place between 20 and 40 will do—and always in a good humor. Should we be married and I should die a nice property will revert to her. I have a nice farm home, lots of good stock and am a good provider to the extent of killing three hives a year. I am very active for an elderly man, being able to sow, broadcast against the wind, thirteen acres of oats per day. I also want it understood that I mean business, and want no triflers. In short, I will give a good home to any sound-minded woman who is hustling and willing to make an old man a pleasant home, with a prospect of a good lot of property at his death."

The Monterey postoffice was almost buried under an avalanche of letters. So many missives did Farmer Overmyer receive that time was too precious to wade through them. While attending the state fair he met, by previous arrangement, Miss Mildred Smith, a maiden of 30, who consented to become the bride of Uncle Dan, aged 70.

The other day Overmyer was in Rochester consulting some of his friends concerning an unpleasantness in his family. He says his wife is very faithful to him and when she's good she's awfully good, but when she's the other way she's like a sawmill in full steam. She's a good worker, he says, at fixing up finery and flubbing about the house, but she takes devilish little interest with Uncle Dan in helping him with the chores. Then, too, she doesn't like to go to bed early and when she does retire it wakes Uncle Dan up and he cannot go to sleep for two or three hours. She frequently threatens to leave him, but she doesn't go, and so he came back to the Rochester newspaper that advertised for the wife to see if it could help him let loose of her. It couldn't.

Four Hours After Divorce.

The Rev. Hugh M. Stovall, former pastor of Zion's Baptist church in South Bend, and Mrs. Helen Blake eloped to Niles, Mich., and were married by Justice Babcock. They are now en route to Harrisburg, Pa.

The Rev. Stovall four hours previous to his elopement was granted a divorce by Judge Funk in the St. Joseph circuit court on condition that he should not marry within two years. The runaway match is not a surprise as gossip had coupled Stovall and Mrs. Blake for the past 18 months. J. W. Blake, the husband of the woman, left South Bend after every effort to stop the clandestine meetings of the couple had failed. He died two months ago of a broken heart in Milwaukee.

Roosevelt's Indiana Plans.

Col. A. T. Fleet of Culver Military Academy, saw the President Thursday in company with Representative Brick, and invited him to visit Culver when he goes into the central west next spring. The President said it would probably be impossible for him to accept the invitation. His program, he said, contemplated visits to State institutions only. He remarked that he intended to visit the State Normal School, at Terre Haute, and hoped to be able to go to the Indiana University at Bloomington. Colonel Fleet also saw the Secretary of the Navy and arranged for the loan of some additional cutters for the academy. The President has signed the joint resolution authorizing the construction and maintenance of wharves, piers and other structures at Indiana Harbor. Before proceeding with the improvements the promoters of the map to the Secretary of War and the chief of engineers for their approval.

Will Try Voting Machines.

The commissioners of Allen county have decided to purchase eight voting machines as a starter for that county. There are ninety-two precincts in the county and eighty-four of them will have to be content to vote the old-fashioned way. The matter has stirred up a big row. The machines cost from \$600 to \$700 each. The board buying the machines is Democratic.

Mail Order Commandments.

1. You shall sell your farm products for cash whenever you can, but not to us; we do not buy of you.

2. You shall believe our statements and buy of us all you need because we want to be good to you, although we are not personally acquainted with you.

3. You shall send the money in advance to give us a chance to get the goods from the factory with your money; meanwhile you will be required to wait patiently for a few weeks because that is our business method.

4. You shall apply to your nearest city to aid you in building good roads, so you may conveniently get the goods from the depot that you buy from us, for we do not build country roads.

5. You shall buy church bells and fixtures from us and forward the money in advance, for that is our business method and you shall collect from the business men as much money as you can for the benefit of your churches. While we get more money from you than they do, still it is against our rules to donate money for building country churches.

6. You shall buy your tools from us and be your own mechanic in order to drive the mechanics from your vicinity, for we wish it so.

7. You shall induce your neighbor to buy everything from us, as we have room for more money; the less money there is in your community the sooner we can put your local merchants out of business and charge you any price we please.

8. You shall look often at the beautiful pictures in our catalogs so your wishes will increase and you will send in a big order, although you are not in immediate need of the goods, otherwise you might have some money left to buy necessary goods of your local merchants.

9. You shall have the mechanics that repair the goods you buy from us book the bill so you can send the money for his labor to us for new goods, otherwise he will not notice our influence.

10. You shall, in case of accident, sickness or need, apply to your local dealers for aid and credit as we do not know you.

Indiana Death Rate.

The healthfulness of Indiana is strikingly illustrated in a bulletin made public by the Census Bureau. The Bureau announces that the death rate is lower in Indiana than in any other State (where mortality statistics are obtainable).

The death rate in Indiana in 1904 was 13.5 per 1,000 of population which is less than the death rate of any other state in the registration district. The death rate for the entire registration area was 16.5 per 1,000 and therefore the death rate for Indiana was three deaths per 1,000 of population below the average.

Indiana's average annual death rate for four years was 13.3, which is less than the average annual death rate of any other State in the so-called registration area.

The average annual death rate in Indiana as compared with the average death rates in the leading countries of Europe is a splendid recommendation for the Hoosier State. The comparison is as follows:

Indiana 13.3; England and Wales, 16.7; Scotland, 17.5; Ireland, 18.1; Germany, 20.7; Norway, 14.9; Sweden, 15.8; Hungary, 26.3; Netherlands, 16.7; Belgium, 17.6; Switzerland, 18; Spain, 26.9; Italy, 22.5.

It is seen that the average annual death rate in Indiana is less than in any of the foreign countries specified.

Eighteen Volunteered.

At the close of the missionary conference at Goshen college Sunday evening whose sessions were the climax of commencement week, about eighteen students volunteered or renewed their previously announced intention of going to the foreign missionary field, and to make their life work that of missionaries to India, twelve of whom are at present active in that field.

Miss Rose Lambert, a missionary now on a furlough, spoke Sunday evening as did J. S. Shoemaker of Freeport, Ill., secretary of the Monnette board of missions. M. S. Steiner, president of the board, was also present and participated in Sunday's program.

How Name is Pronounced.

Gargiulo, the great Italian band leader, whose band is the attraction at Winona this week, says his name is pronounced as though spelled Gar-zhee-you-low. The first "g" is hard and is sounded as in "garter;" the second "g" is very soft and blends into the Italian "i" which has the sound of "ee" in a smooth flowing manner. The "u" is sounded naturally as it is in English and is the point on which the name is accented.

Try the Weekly Tribune. \$150

CLAIMS DOWIE AS SON.

Father Once Repudiated Arrives to Face Apostles.

With two handbags bulging with documents, a voluminous umbrella and a well furnished silk hat the parolical pattern, John Murray Dowie arrived from Essex, Iowa, to establish his identity in court and prove that he is the father of John Alexander Dowie, "first apostle." His appearance tends to support his declaration, for John Murray and John Alexander are as like as two coins from a single mint.

"Look at him," cried the father last night. "He is the very image of me. I am willing to leave it to any jury in the land if I am not the father of John Alexander."

But Dowie the elder, like Dowie the younger, is skeptical of juries. He has not left it to the testimony of sight alone. He has brought documents. He referred to them last night in that vague way with a portentous emphasis. But the documents are supposed to be birth certificates, and these he will produce in court to undermine Dowie's faith in his noble parentage.

John Murray Dowie carries his eighty years lightly as a feather. He admitted that the rupture with his son has occasioned him pain, but "a man turns many corners in eighty years," he said, "and if he lives on good beef and apple dumplings and cold water it helps quite a bit." While John Alexander Dowie sat in his suite at the Virginia hotel John Murray Dowie occupied a room at the great Northern. Neither made an effort to communicate with the other.

"Why did my son deny me?" John Murray Dowie was pensive. "It is inexplicable. There is to my mind but one explanation. John Alexander has overworked himself and his mind is unbalanced. I firmly believe it. Many times he has worked the whole night over his desk and gone out the next morning to his meetings and his healings. He is not right in his mind."

"So far as that British army officer is concerned I can easily disprove my son's claims. That British colonel died in Edinburgh two years before Dowie was born. I was apprenticed to the widow of an Edinburgh draper with three children who was thirteen years older than I. John Alexander was born six weeks after my marriage to this widow, but there has never been any doubt as to his parentage."

Whether John Murray Dowie has any interest in proving the insanity of his son does not appear, nor is the relevancy of his testimony in the present hearing apparent. But he came to Chicago at the request of the defense not of his own volition.

Dowie the elder and Dowie the younger might pass for brothers. They have the same height and bulk and carry themselves with the same swelling port. Both are addicted to frock coats of priestly cut and silk hats of flaring outline. Both wear full beards and talk with an English accent modified by the years in America. Dowie senior looks not ten years older than Dowie junior but John Murray attributes his persistent youth to the diet of apple dumplings and plain water.

According to John Murray Dowie, he was born at Alloa, Scotland, April 13, 1826. John Alexander was born in Edinburgh fifty-nine years ago. Dowie senior talked for Australia in June, 1860, taking his family with him. There he served as a justice of the peace under the British government under a life term. The extraordinary success achieved by his son led him to come to America in 1896. He told them of coming to Chicago and being entertained by his son at his Michigan avenue home. Later he visited Zion City and was present at the dedication. —Chicago Chronicle.

May Call Ohio Legislature.

It was announced Wednesday that Acting Governor Harris has decided to call an extra session of the legislature if the liquor interests of the state succeed in knocking out the Aiken high school tax law, as they are planning to do. He realizes that a decision from the Supreme Court invalidating that law would render void most of the important legislation enacted by the last legislature, as it was passed before March 21 and April 16, during which time the late Governor Patterson lay unconscious, according to the statement of his physicians.

The Moore Law.

In the supreme court of Indiana Tuesday six cases from different parts of the state to test the constitutionality of the re-membrance clause of the Nicholson law, known as the Moore law, were consolidated and the court will cover all of them in one decision and that it is expected will forever settle the question of the constitutionality of the law.

Statistics of Death.

An old man, 91 years old, died from the effects of a rat bite, and he was only one of 146 persons in Indiana who died violent deaths in May. It was an unusually large number for one month. Of this number eight were murders and twenty-five were suicides. Among the suicides, nine persons chose the carbolic acid route, three took morphine, two took potash in some form or other, two used other poisons, four were due to gunshots, four persons killed themselves by hanging and one sought death by drowning.

Accidents cost 113 lives. During the heavy thunder storms of May four persons were killed by lightning. The railroads of the state killed fourteen, while only one life was lost on the electric roads. Seven old persons died from the results of fracture of the hip, and fracture of the skull cost seven lives. Fractures of other bones resulted in three more deaths. Thirteen lives were crushed out by falling timbers, falling stone and other similar accidents. Six were killed by falls. Eleven were burned or scalded to death. The open season for drowning appears to have arrived also, as thirteen deaths were due to that cause. Most of the victims were boys who went swimming in the rivers and creeks. One baby and two adults died from asphyxiation. One death was due to lock-jaw. Horses killed five.

Effect of the New Ditch Law.

The Supreme Court decided in the case of Henry L. Taylor vs. John N. Strayer that the drainage law passed by the last Legislature defeated a proceeding for the drainage of a chain of freshwater lakes in which there had been an order for the construction of the drain which had been reversed on appeal. The drainage act of 1905 expressly repealed all existing drainage laws, except as they were continued in force for the completion of ditches which "had been ordered established or in which there is no attempt to and will not lower or affect any lake," etc. The court holds that where an order for the construction of a ditch had not been "ordered established" within the meaning of the law.

As so construed the new law will defeat many pending proceedings for drainage in the northern counties. The court declares that one Legislature cannot determine the policy of succeeding legislatures nor forestall action which may be deemed expedient to protect the public health or to promote the public welfare. The court holds that it was clearly within the power of the Legislature to change the laws and prohibit the drainage of lakes, even though such change of policy and prohibitory legislation might result in individual inconvenience, hardship and loss.

No Hope for Court Bill.

The members of the Indiana delegation who are backing the bill to create additional Federal court sub-divisions in the State have practically abandoned hope of getting the legislation through at this session. It seems doubtful now if the bill could even get through the House. It can not get through under the unanimous consent rule, and it seems certain that it could not command the two-thirds majority necessary to suspend the rules. One-fourth of the State's representation in Congress is opposed to the proposed legislation.

Beveridge Congratulated.

Senator Beveridge received the following telegram from Frank Frantz, governor of Oklahoma: "On behalf of the people of Oklahoma I extend to you congratulations and our deepest gratitude for your unabating interest and tireless activity in behalf of the cause of statehood. A million and a half great and grateful people are happy in the reality of a new freedom and the majestic promise of new independence to the glorious equality of states."

Saw Howard and Youtsey.

E. P. Rucker, editor of the Elkhart Truth, is home from a visit to his old home in Louisville, Ky. While south he went through the Kentucky state penitentiary and saw Jim Howard and Yutsey, the convicted murderers of Gov. Goebel. He says they are kept hard at work in a damp dark place in the prison and that death would be preferable to what they are now doing.

Which Way Round.

Justice-elect Timlin of the Wisconsin Supreme Court would prohibit a multimillionaire from taking a seat in the United States Senate. Was it Bryce who remarked that "some men are United States senators because they are millionaires, and some are millionaires, because they are United States senators?"

ST. MICHAEL'S ACADEMY.

Very Fine and Appropriate Closing Exercises Thursday Morning.

The regular school term of St. Michael's Academy closed Thursday, June 21. The school has made wonderful progress during the past five years, and is now one of the best of its kind in any city no larger than Plymouth. It has an excellent corps of instructors and while not aiming to give a complete education, its students who take its full course are well fitted for the ordinary duties of life, and its musical course is excellent.

The closing exercises Thursday morning were well attended and are pronounced equal to the best ever presented by the school.

The program was as follows: Instrumental Duet. Misses F. Emenaker and H. Bergman. Song and Recitation. Minims Boys Instrumental solo. Master F. Arado.

Pantomime, "Home Sweet Home" Junior Girls.

Instrumental solo. Miss B. Ryan Gun drill. Boys Instrumental solo. Rose Holzbauer.

Dialogue. Misses M. Healy and P. Miller.

Vocal solo. Miss H. Holzbauer Flower Song, Violins, Master J. Sullivan and C. Krueyer, Piano.

Masters L. Cunoo, L. Lagerie and F. Ke.

Recitation. Miss A. Sullivan Song and Chorus Girls.

Instrumental solo. Master J. Re.

Every selection was well rendered and showed that the boys and girls had been well instructed in reading, declamation and music.

The gun drill by the boys was very fine and elicited immense applause. The pantomime by the girls was very good and all the musical numbers were excellent.

Many visitors from Chicago and other distant cities, parents and relatives of the pupils, were present, and all expressed themselves well pleased with the work of the school.

Summer Hotels Pernicious.

Summer is a very wicked time indeed, Rev. Dr. Madison C. Peters of New York, says. He preached on "Summer Sins," gambling being one at the Church of the Epiphany.

"I dare not trust myself to describe the things which may be seen in our summer hotels where wealth abounds and beauty smiles," said the preacher. "The harvest which will be gathered from summer drinking will be ruined homes, broken hearts, destroyed hopes, crushed affections, reputations blasted, dishonored lives, tormented souls, cheerless graves and an undone eternity. If I could make you see the harvest which will come from the summer sowing it would make your hair rise, your breath catch, your blood chill and would call forth your deepest commiseration on behalf of the victims and rouse your just indignation against the social custom which produces such misery."

"Merciful gracious, I will stay at home this summer," gasped a young married woman in a corner of the church.

Dr. Peters turned to women who play cards. "The card-playing habit has become a debauch, and especially among women," he declared. "The everlasting contest for prizes has made feverish gamblers of thousands of Americans and the craze is rapidly growing. Social gambling is gambling no less in the parlor than in the faro bank. What you put in your pocket is taken directly out of the pocket of someone else. You have simply committed a felony upon the common purse of society. Gambling is theft with the stripes off."

Ohio's New Governor III.

Complete exhaustion and an attack of acute indigestion forced Governor Andrew L. Harris to his bed Sunday afternoon. While his family believe his illness is not serious, friends express concern, as his age, 71, is against him. Office seekers and politicians have constantly hounded him since he assumed the office of governor.

He would not permit his wife to call a physician Sunday, saying that medicine would make him critically ill.

Should the governor die the state would revert to the control of the Democrats, as Senator Williams, president pro. tem. of the senate, a Democrat, is next in line for the governorship.

Died in Dakota.

The body of Perry Brownlee arrived here Friday from Bantry, N. Dak., and was taken to Poplar Grove for interment. The body was in charge of his sisters and a nephew. Services were held at the Maxinkuckee church. Mr. Brownlee was 42 years of age. He left Culver nearly two years ago. —Culver Citizen.

One Hundred and Six.

Aunt Lorica Cox, who lives at Harrington, Me., is the oldest woman in the State, and probably the oldest person of either sex having attained the great age of 106, with a very good prospect of remaining in this world for some years longer. Mrs. Cox was born January 12, 1800, at Columbia, Mass. Then Napoleon was the most dreaded man on earth, the revolution was still fresh in the minds of the American people, Maine had not been thought of as a State, and there were no roads of any kind east of the Penobscot river.

At 106 years, Aunt Lorica seems as bright and chipper as she did when she was younger. She still adheres to her habit of smoking. She admits smoking is not an elegant habit, and jokingly says she doubts if she will live out half her days on account of it. She upbraided a nonegenarian who came to see her and a day for not taking her to a dance over at Marshville, and thanks that she would get married again if a likely young fellow came along—one not over ninety-five.

She says she doesn't believe in folks waiting until they get old enough to die before hitching up. While her hearing and eyesight are impaired, her memory is keen and clear. She recalls the time when the British prowled along the coast in 1818-14, and all about the "Water Gruel War" of the Thirties, growing out of the dispute between Maine and New Brunswick, and of how General Winfield Scott came to Maine to straighten things out.

Mrs. Cox attributes her longevity to a robust ancestry, and to simple living. She spent very much of her time, up to the age of ninety, out of doors, and always had a fine appetite, which she satisfied with plain food and plenty of it. For medicines she never had any use, save for such things as pennyroyal and peppermint and home-made liniments.

The Annual Pendulum.

The longest days of the year are with us. Fifteen hours of sunshine—or would be, if the sun could shine—and twilight before and after leave but a short time for the reign of darkness. But a change has come. The sun has reached the northern limit of its long pendulum swing in the heavens which marks the year, and even now is returning towards the south. It is interesting to note these limits in the eastern and western horizons. They are 41 degrees apart. The days are growing shorter. A little at a time it is true—one minute in the morning and another at night—until, six months hence, the number of hours of light and darkness will be reversed. There is always sadness in the thought of the retreating sun. The ancients personified it in the myth of Proserpine returning to the gloom of Pluto's underworld, after six months joyous residence with her mother on the beautiful earth. Astronomically, these days are called the first of the summer. In fact, they are the beginning of autumn. Suggestive, too, of the course of the life of man is this movement of the sun. He starts in the weakness of infancy, rises to the strength of manhood, and sinks to the decrepitude of age. But for him, alas! the pendulum never returns. Has it an onward sweep in eternity? This is the question the world is ever asking. —South Bend Times.

The Immigration Bill.

The immigration bill is causing the leaders of the dominating party in Congress much trouble. President Roosevelt is backing the Lodge-Gardner bill, which has passed the Senate, and a large number of Republican members of the House want the legislation enacted. Speaker Cannon does not like the looks of the bill. He fears it will offend the foreign vote in many close districts, but rather than permit a caucus on the measure, he has consented that a special rule shall be brought in for the consideration of the bill. Protests from influential quarters are coming in. Cardinal Gibbons has written President Roosevelt objecting to the head tax and illiteracy features, and the Jews in every part of the country are writing and wiring that the bill, if enacted, will close to the Russian Jews the only haven they now have. The present program is to bring the bill before the House after the pure food bill is out of the way.

George Ade Still Buying Land.

George Ade, who recently returned from Europe, is now visiting his farm in Newton county. During his absence in Europe royalties on his plays accumulated in the Kentland bank to the amount of \$65,000, and he has increased his real estate holdings in Newton county, having just purchased a six hundred-acre farm near Foreman, for which he paid \$100 an acre.

IMPRESSIVE WEDDING.

Miss Rose Morlock Becomes Bride of Louis Wade.

The Wade-Morlock wedding, which occurred on Wednesday morning at St. Joseph's Catholic church, was devoid of ostentation but was impressive.

Promptly at 8 o'clock to strains of a march, rendered by the church organist, the bridal party entered the church and took their place at the altar, where they were met by the officiating clergyman, Rev. M. G. Asper. The full ring ceremony, according to the rites of the Catholic church, was used in uniting Miss Rose Morlock and Mr. Louis Wade in the holy bonds of matrimony.

The bride looked especially well in a gray silk gown with lace trimmings, wore a picture hat and carried a bouquet of white roses. Her attendant, Miss Helen Enders, also wore gray and a white hat and carried pink roses. The groom was supported by his brother, Edward of Plymouth, Ind.

Immediately following the church service the bridal party was driven to the home of the bride's parents, on Wayne street, where a fine collation was served by Mrs. Morlock. The tables were appropriately decorated for the occasion. Mr. and Mrs. Wade will go to housekeeping at once in their newly furnished home on Ship street.

The bride is an estimable young lady, daughter of Frank Morlock of this city, and has been employed at the Bradford Shell factory for sometime, she being forelady of one of the departments. The groom is a worthy young man and is employed at the A. B. Morse plant.

Among the out of town guests were Mr. and Mrs. Joseph Rozinski of Grand Junction, the latter a sister of the bride, Mrs. A. Wade, mother of the groom, Edward and Alpha Wade, brothers, Mrs. Albert Bushman, all of Plymouth, and Mrs. Joseph Hanna of Laporte, sisters, George Hendricks and Edward Bergman, friends of Plymouth. —St. Joseph Herald.

A Missup on the Pier.

The Fort Wayne Journal-Gazette, the official Democratic organ of Allen county, says:

William Jennings Bryan called New York "the enemy's country" just before his visit during the campaign of 1896. When he lands there about the first of August, returning from his trip around the world, he will find friends so many that they are already fighting among themselves for the honor of receiving him. The Democratic Commercial Travelers' Anti-Trust league, with a membership list as long as its name, was first in the field and opened headquarters and began organizing a reception committee, but the "simon-pure radical Bryan men," headed by W. R. Hearst quickly got to work organizing an opposition reception and warning people of their way of thinking not to accept positions on the rival committee. Greater New York politics, as always, is getting complicated with what ought to be almost a national event, and Colonel Bryan may be greeted on his arrival by so many separate and hostile reception committees, each claiming to be his only true friends and genuine supporters, that it may take all his diplomacy to prevent a general mixup on the pier. There is no better evidence of the genuineness of the new Bryan boom than the eagerness shown by the New York factions to obtain seats in the band wagon alongside the leader.

Fine Lake Cottage.

Contractor M. R. Cline of Maxinkuckee has completed a \$3,000 cottage on the east side of the lake for J. H. Vajen, a wealthy retired manufacturer who is now traveling in Europe. The main part of the cottage is 21 by 42 feet with a projection 12 by 17 feet. The form of the house is in three gables. There are 13 rooms, all finished, even to the ceilings, in oiled southern pine. There is a veranda 10 feet wide around three sides of the house.

In addition to the house Mr. Cline has built a boat house 14 by 16 feet with a basement for the boats, a kitchen and bedroom on the first floor, and two bedrooms above. —Culver Citizen.

Recovered Sight.

Tage Noey, engineer of a passenger train wrecked at South Bend a short time ago, has recovered his eyesight in a novel manner. He was holding his little girl in his arms and the child was wearing a large straw hat. Laughing in her glee at the sport which she was having, she tossed her head and the rim of her hat was driven in her father's eye. For a moment the engineer felt as though the eye was being pulled from the socket but as the pain gradually left he became aware that he could distinguish objects once more.

Estimate of Assets.

The Elkhart Truth says: "From all the information that can be obtained, a fair estimate of the value of the assets of the American Mutual Life Insurance company would be \$50,000. Straus Bros. of Ligonier, are said to have offered \$37,000 for the old Barney driving park and to hold an option on the property at that figure. The Osborne-Cotwell company of New York, which owes the company \$78,000, is believed to have assets that could be made to realize \$13,000. The New York company has made an offer of \$10,000 in settlement."

Redhot Shot for Laporte.

Rev. Morris Peterson, the Swedish Baptist evangelist, who is known as a fighter and who does not mince matters in talking to the people, is showing the people of Laporte where to get off at. In a sermon at the church he said: "To be a Christian means to be Christ-like. I believe that some of the people of Laporte are more like wild beasts than Christians. Your Christianity is not skin deep and your lives are rotten and you are turning people away from Jesus by your bad living. Fathers and mothers, you are sending your children's souls to hell by your bad examples. Some people want to be Christians on Sundays and put on long faces and then go to church. On Mondays you put your Sunday-meeting clothes away and your Christianity in your pockets and live like the devil the rest of the week. God help the church members to repent of their sins and show the world that Christianity is something good and every man and woman ought to have it."

Work is Best.

In one of his addresses to a company of farmers President Roosevelt said that he regarded a family of healthy children as the best product of the farm. Then he added: "And now just a word to you, the fathers and mothers and teachers, as to these same children: You often see the man who says: 'I have had to work hard myself and my child shall not.' Now, that father and mother think they are being kind to their children. They are not. That sort of kindness is a curse for those to whom it is nominally exercised."

The President is right. Labor is a blessing, and work, hard work, is a benefit to any man or woman. It is natural and proper that parents should desire for their children the greatest possible enjoyment in life. But this enjoyment should be rational. It should be of the kind that brings no reaction of regret.—South Bend Times.

Infant Mortality in England.

At a national conference on the subject of infant mortality in England John Burns declared that it was well within the mark to say that 100,000 lives are sacrificed yearly through the neglect, carelessness and ignorance of British parents. He referred to drinking among women of certain classes as one of the causes of the appalling rate of infant mortality, and he spoke of this cause as "a national reproach demanding immediate attention."

The question is not a new one in Great Britain. The trade union congresses and the local government board have had it under consideration for some time, and if memory serves a mass meeting was held in London several months ago to demand adoption of practical measures calculated to mitigate the evil.

Woman Roasted to Death.

In the overturning of an automobile in Colorado street in Pasadena early Sunday, while it was being driven at the rate of sixty miles an hour and the subsequent explosion of the engine and burning of the